

THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

VOLUME I.

POINT PLEASANT, VA., THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1862.

NUMBER 12.

The Weekly Register.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE W. TIPPETT,
Main Street,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
TERMS:—One dollar per annum strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING.
One square of 10 lines, one or three insertions \$1.00. Each subsequent insertion, 25 cents.
Professional cards of 7 lines or less 1 year \$5
Quarter Column 6 months \$10 one year \$20
Half Column, 6 months \$15, 1 year \$30
One Column, 6 months \$25, 1 year \$50
A liberal discount made to those who advertise by the year.
Advertisements must have the number of insertions marked on the copy, or they will be kept in "till forbid," and charged accordingly.
All casual or transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, to insure their insertion.
An affidavit will not be made to orders of publication or other legal advertisements unless they are paid for.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS
B. J. REDMOND,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
WILL practice in Mason, Jackson and Putnam Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims and other business entrusted to his care.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

WM. H. TOMLINSON,
Attorney at Law,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
WILL practice in Mason, Jackson and Putnam Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. S. G. SHAW,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
TENDERS his professional services to the public. Calls from the country promptly attended to. Office on Front Street, adjoining the "Virginia House."
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. JAMES H. HOOFF
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Point Pleasant, and vicinity. He keeps constantly on hand a large supply of drugs, oil, paints, dyes, varnishes, essences, extracts, perfumery and soaps of all kinds and patent medicines and a very superior article of karsaparilla.
He also has a large stationery, tobacco, cigars and an excellent article of pure cider vinegar.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

DR. C. R. STERNEMAN,
Office on Second Street, above Public square, CALIFORNIA, OHIO.
Where all operations pertaining to Dentistry are performed in the best style of the profession. Terms Cash.
Feb. 6, 1862-ly.

ROBERT S. BICKEL,
MERCHANT TAILOR
AND DEALER IN
Ready Made Clothing,
Clothes, Cassimere, Vestings
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Tailors Trimmings, &c
Corner Main and 4th Streets,
POINT PLEASANT, VA.
Clothing made to order in the very best style at the shortest notice, and at the lowest prices. Orders from the distance solicited.
Feb. 27, 1862-ly.

Merchants and Mechanics Bank of Wheeling.
POINT PLEASANT BRANCH,
CAPITAL \$186,000.
C. C. MILLER, President,
J. D. THOMPSON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
J. D. McCulloch, S. G. Shaw,
A. McCasland, James Capenhart,
C. C. Miller, John McCulloch,
P. S. Lewis.
Discount day Tuesday.
February 27, 1862-ly.

Eagle Mills
POINT PLEASANT,
MASON COUNTY, VA.
THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to furnish persons in want of
LUMBER IN THE ROUGH,
such as white Pine 1 inch, 1 1/4 inch, 1 1/2 inch and 2 inch, of all qualities; also, Poplar, Oak and Yellow Pine, and Plastering laths,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Casings and Palings,
All of which I will sell as cheap, or cheaper than they can be got at any other place in this part of the country.
In connection with the above I have a new
GRIST MILL,
which I have completed but a short time, with three run of French Burrs—one for corn, one for custom wheat and the other expressly for Merchant work. They can be run separately or all together.
I am grinding the day for grinding corn but I can grind Wheat any day when I have steam up. I charge the eighth for grinding Wheat and the sixth for grinding corn, but will exchange all times when parties wish to do so.
Those living on the Kanawha river, and wishing to send their wheat or corn to my mill for the purpose of having it ground, or exchanged and not wishing to come with it, can send it down on some of the boats with instructions by letter, and I will have it hauled up to the mill and back FREE OF CHARGE.
The highest market price paid for wheat, corn and logan at all times.
Feb. 27 not ly.

POETICAL. NEARER HOME.

"He is my Fatherland,
Heaven is my home."
O'er the hills the sun is sitting,
And the eve is drawing on;
Slowly drops the gentle twilight,
For another day is gone;
Gone for aye—its race is over,
Soon the darker shades will come,
Still, 'tis sweet to know at even,
We are one day nearer home.
"One day nearer," sings the mariner,
As he glides the waters o'er,
While the light is softly dying
On his distant native shore
Thus the Christian on life's ocean,
As his light boat cuts the foam,
In the evening cries with rapture—
"I am one day nearer home."
Worn and weary, oft the pilgrim
Hails the setting of the sun;
For the goal is one day nearer,
And his journey nearly done.
Thus we feel when o'er life's desert,
Heart and soul are sore, we roam;
As the twilight gathers o'er us,
We are one day nearer home.
Nearer home! Yes, one day nearer
To our father's house on high—
So the green fields and the fountains,
Of the land beyond the sky;
For the heavens grow brighter o'er us,
And the lamps hang on the dome,
And our tents are pitched still closer,
For we're one day nearer home.

A disgusted Rebel captain, named Thomas B. Roane, left an unfinished letter at Tappahannock, Virginia, when our troops approached that place. Here is a passage which spurns the idea of flying, yet it appears that the gallant captain ran like the others:

Your infernal cowardly army are continually backing down, and by damn, I believe you will not stop short of the territory line, and there you will capitulate. I never know where to write to. I reckon Richmond is the safest place and surest direction for all letters now. When will your brigade reach Richmond? But in earnest where does the army expect to take a final stand? I firmly believe Virginia and Tennessee are to be given up without one effort at defense. Judge, I am disgusted with our unwholesome government—eternally retreating, acting on the defensive, like one man holding up his hands and saying, "God hides him right and left."

Singular Tradition.
The subjoined extract of a tradition of the Seminole Indians may be interesting to our readers:

"Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth, he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned, and after making them, he led them to the margin of a small lake, and bade them leap in wash. One obeyed, and came out of water purer and fairer than before—the second hesitated a moment, during which time the water agitated by the first had become muddied, and when he bathed, came out copper-colored; the third did not leap till the water became black with mud, and he came up with his own color. Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man the first choice. He took hold of each of the packages, and having felt the weight chose the heaviest; the copper-colored then chose the next heaviest; leaving the white man the lightest. Then the packages were opened; the first was found to contain spades, hoes and all the implements of labor; the second unwrapped hunting, fishing and war-like apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper—the engine of the mind, the means of mental improvement, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority."

The Shibboleth.

Every great commotion of the public mind gives rise to characteristic phrases, which are soon and naturally caught up as by-words, tests and watch-words. As the test of the ancient Israelite was the pronunciation of the word Shibboleth, of the Kansas Yankee "keow," so the gibbness with which the word Abolitionist is repeated has come to be regarded as the means by which to direct a traitor. Colonel Metcalf, of Kentucky, in a speech recently delivered to some of his neighbors expresses the idea thus: "You can know every traitor in the land as plainly as you can your hogs by the ear marks. They have a pass word, by which you can know them as well in the night as the day-time—that word is—Abolitionist. That is the sum total of all their arguments."

There is like a cork; you may keep it down while you put a pressure upon it, but it is sure to come up to the surface at last.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial. Southern News.

We have received the Memphis Avalanche of the 12th. The Avalanche claims that the late gambler proves the impregnability of the "cotton clad fleet." The Avalanche learns that "the entire cotton crop in Arkansas will be burned." As to the impending battle at Corinth, the Avalanche says, after boasting of the quality of their troops, "If we are by possibility overcome, it can only be when our army shall be almost or quite exterminated. We must expect a terrific battle scattering death and ruin on all sides." The Avalanche speaks of Gen. Halleck's army as "a vast army, well disciplined, and thoroughly equipped, and well armed and skillfully appointed."

The New Orleans Bee of the 8th does not think the yellow fever will visit the city this year. It says, "The Mayor and municipal authorities have been allowed to retain their power and privileges in everything unconnected with military affairs." No difficulties have taken place between the soldiers and citizens. The Bee says, "The Federal soldiers do not seem to interfere with the private property of the citizens, and have done nothing that we are aware of to provoke difficulty. The usual nightly reports of arrests for vagrancy, assaults, wounding and killing, have unquestionably been diminished." Also, "The city is as tranquil and peaceable as in the most quiet times." The Evening Delta of the 6th says the "City authorities have pledged themselves in behalf of our citizens, for the safety of the officers and soldiers of the United States army when moving through the streets, and that our people would refrain from molesting or insulting them." The Delta announces that Gen. Butler has consented that communications be opened with Mobile for the purpose of procuring a boat load of flour in that market for the use of our people; also, that the Opelousas railroad may transport hither provisions of all kinds; and communication may be had with the mouth of Red river, by means of steamboats, so that the live stock and provisions there accumulated may be transported to New Orleans."

The Delta says: "For the successful result of this treaty, our citizens are largely indebted to the good offices of Hon. Pierre Soule."

Gen. Butler issued several orders to carry into effect the provisions of this treaty. It is announced that there was "quite an improvement in the market," fish and vegetables.

Speaking of the first Sunday under military rule of the United States, the Delta says the people turned out in large numbers to enjoy the delicious atmosphere, "and to view the strange soldiers who are to be seen in every direction, promenading the streets and regarding with characteristic curiosity the many peculiarities of our city. There was in the deportment of our people a manifest reaction from the deep sorrow, gloom, and mortification, which, for several days after the capture of the city, darkened the minds and countenances of all. Indeed, there was a perceptible vivacity and buoyancy in the demeanor of all classes."

As to the high water the Delta of the 6th says: "The river is slowly rising opposite the city, and is beginning to submerge the steamboat landing. It is becoming a matter of difficulty to pass from one point on the levee to another in many parts, without getting wet shot. Opposite St. Ann street, in the Second District, yesterday, water was flowing freely over the levees."

The Union Party in New York.

The two State Committees, the Republican and Union, which met yesterday at the Astor House, came to an agreement upon the basis of the recent Union Legislative Address. The first proposition for the Union Committee to unite with the Republicans, and "all other loyal citizens," was rejected as too general in its character, and the objection was acquiesced in as proper, and the proposition withdrawn. The most entire harmony and good feeling prevailed in both bodies, and all loyal men will unite in this inauguration of a new party upon the platform of the Union.—What this means, and what it pledges all those who adopt its principles, there can be no doubts. It is the beginning of the strongest and the purest political organization, we trust, ever known in the history of this State. The Committee meet again in Albany in July, when, without doubt, the organization will be perfected.—[Tribune.]

Those HORRIBLE YANKEES.—A contraband from Williamsburg, who came here in company with one of our Chaplains, says that our troops reached Williamsburg, the slaves in that vicinity were told to beware of the "horrible Yankees, who had very small bodies, but great, large heads, with front teeth like horses, and were known to eat human flesh." Upon being asked whether the slaves believed this, he replied—"Dan! no; reckon not, massa. Dem Yankee has got no horns, but fight like de debil."—[Fortress Monroe Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

A man may be nettled by a rose—if his sweetheart gives it to his rival.

A Monster Injustice.

Honors reach us from Cairo of most unwarranted procedures there in relation to the payment of persons employed in the transportation department. It is said to be the constant practice of the paymasters to issue to parties, who have not been paid for months, certificates of indebtedness for the whole amount due them. To the private who has not received a cent for months, and wishes to send a portion of his earnings to his family, such a certificate is no more use than was paper. It is in vain for the payee to protest; he must take such payments or none; but he is informed that if smaller sums are desirable, he can find parties who will make the exchange. In the case to which our attention was called, the "party" by whom the note was issued, occupied a portion of the same building as the paymaster. He at first declined to exchange the money, but finally as an accommodation did so at an enormous shave.

The same process of swindling was continued under Commodore Foote, but the attention of the honest sailor having been called to the fact, such payments were forbidden, and the proper currency of the Government alone permitted to be used in settling. There are thousands of harpies in the shape of sutlers, who prey on the soldier's pittance, over whom the Government exercises but a limited control, but the paymasters are of a lower creation and they should be held to a strict accountability.—[Pittsburgh Dispatch.]

Destruction of the Merrimac.

About five minutes to five o'clock, after the vessel had been burning for about an hour and a half, the explosion took place, and is represented by our informant as being an occurrence that baffles description. The huge vessel was literally torn in pieces. The air was thick with large and small pieces of timber. Huge sections of red hot iron plates were torn off and whirled through the air like so much paper. The shore and water, for miles around were covered with pieces of the wreck, in every conceivable shape and size. The noise made by the explosion was terrific, shaking everything, even the very ground, apparently to its center. The sight of the explosion is said to have been thrilling to the extreme, making an impression on the mind that is indelibly stamped. The fated vessel sunk immediately after the explosion, not a vestige of it remaining above water one minute after the explosion.

Cotton in Tennessee.

The Nashville Union, of a recent date, calls upon the State authorities of Tennessee to affix a severe penalty to the crime of destroying cotton and tobacco. The Rebels have compelled, by force, or indeed by persuasion, the destruction in that State, of nearly a million dollars' worth of the former staple alone; and parties of worthless marauders still continue, by their incendiarism, to add to the enormous amount. A stringent law will prevent this species of vandalism. It is presumed the cotton already shipped and to be shipped, will realize about \$1,800,000. The whole amount shipped from Nashville, since the 11th of March, when trade with that city was reopened, has been not less than thirty-six hundred bales, commanding readily twenty and twenty-two cents. That already sold at Nashville has caused \$360,000 of United States currency, specie and treasury notes, to circulate in Tennessee, where, a few months previous to the taking of its capital, nought but worthless bonds and scrip had been the circulating medium.

Intervention Guard Refuted.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post (Lord Palmerston's organ,) writes:

Mr. Gladstone's late observations on the results of the civil war in America, and the comments growing out of the same at home and abroad, have induced many continental journalists to question the future neutrality of France. I believe I am correct in saying that imperial Cabinet has not any way changed its decisions as to the conduct France ought to pursue during the lamentable struggle. Strict neutrality from the first has been observed. Although a Commissioner from the Southern States has long been in Paris, the French Government communicates only with the representatives sent from Washington. The policy of France has been the same as that of England. So far as French interests are concerned a speedy termination of the American conflict is doubtless of no ordinary importance. It is not only the want of cotton but the loss of the export trade with the United States, which is causing much distress in the manufacturing districts of France. Nor is any improvement anticipated for a long time to come. In official French circles no belief is placed in the North being able to conquer and hold the South, but a prolongation of hostilities is anticipated, and consequent commercial stagnation.

A man in Memphis writes to his friends in Richmond, "we have no noose here at present. He needn't be troubled on that score; there will be an abundant supply of the article in that quarter by and by."

Fight in Wolfe County, Ky.

Learning that a company of twenty or more Secessionists, from the blue grass regions, were making their way to Marshall's camp, eighteen Home Guards under Captain W. L. Hunt, make pursuit of and overtook them on one of the forks of Red River, where they attacked them, killing two or three, and wounding another, a resident of this county, capturing a number of their guns and all their horses. Captain Hunt was slightly wounded in the head by a pistol ball, in the affray. The Secessionists made their escape. On their way back the Home Guards were surrounded by the party of forty-two rebel cavalry, under Captain Marshall, which made the foray into this town, and with one exception, were all taken prisoners. This man on giving up his gun precipitated himself over the cliff where the ambush was made, and escaped with a slight flesh wound, received from the fire of the enemy when he rolled down the hill. Two more of the Home Guards were afterward released on Meadow Fork of Licking. There is a well authenticated rumor, that both parties of rebels are captured by Colonel Granor's cavalry, which was sent in pursuit upon hearing of the capture of the Union troops. We are prone to believe this, as the courier that started passed the forks of the State road, where the rebels turn off to go to Marshall's camp, seven hours in advance of them, and he had only thirty to ride to reach the Union headquarters.—[Mt. Sterling Whig.]

AMUSING PUNISHMENT.

Years ago, Lewis Holt kept a railroad refreshment stand at the station at Attica, on the road running west. He had a way which men of his persuasion have, not altogether abandoned, of taking the money of passengers, sweeping it into his drawer, and fumbling after the change till the cars were off, when the passenger would have to run and leave his money. Charlie Dean stepped out of the cars there one day, took a "ginger pop," price six cents, laid down a quarter, which Holt dropped into his till, and went hunting to get out the change. Away went the cars, and Charlie jumped on without his change; but he had time to read the name of Lewis Holt over the door, and making a note of it, rode on.

Postage was high in those days, and was not required in advance. From Buffalo he wrote a letter to Holt—"Sell foam at twenty-five cents a glass, will you?" Holt paid ten cents on this letter, and ten more on one from Detroit, and twenty-five on another from St. Louis, and for two or three years he kept getting letters from his unknown customers, and would have got more to this day, but for the law requiring postage to be paid in advance. He had to pay two or three dollars in postage before the letters ceased to come, and as they were always directed in a new handwriting he hoped each one was of more importance than the ones before. If he of Attica reads this, he will for the first time find why he was so punished, and by whom.

The New York World gives the Secretary of war the following notice:

"Secretary Stanton has issued an order of thanks to General Wool for his 'skillful and gallant movements' which resulted in the surrender of Norfolk, the evacuation of the batteries on Sewall's Point and Craney Island, and the blowing up of the Merrimac."

"In not claiming these events as the result of the previous movements of Gens. McClellan and Burnside which made these positions untenable, the Secretary has exhibited a reticent modesty and a knowledge of the science of military strategy equally profound."

"If anything be needed to confirm the American people in the lofty estimate of the military genius of the General-Commanding in the War Office, it would be found in the fact that no sooner had the Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe than the rebels immediately 'skedaddled,' hardly waiting for the onset of the forces under Gen. Wool."

The negroes' price of a black-bell, Missouri.

It is one of those indications of the current of opinion that are worthy of notice. Marion is one of the heavy slaveholding counties of the State. In that Congressional district there were over 39,000 slaves by the census of 1860. The men, too, who were foremost in this meeting, themselves slaveholders (several of them at least,) seem to represent a growing opinion in a new quarter in favor of ridding this State of Slavery. They are not fanatics or agitators, but sober-minded, practical men, who perceive the real state of the case—that Missouri is in a dilemma, her position repelling all valuable immigration, and that her only mode of extrication is by adopting an emancipation policy.—[St. Louis Democrat.]

Linell Hotel, at St. Louis, is to be

completed, funds having been raised for that purpose. It has already cost \$600,000, and work on it was suspended nearly a year ago, on account of the financial crisis, occasioned by the rebellion. To complete the business the building will cost \$100,000 more and eight months' time, and the St. Louisans claim that it will be the largest and the most complete structure of the kind in the world.

"Missing."

Eagerly, anxiously the papers are scanned for the name of the absent one. The once glad home is very desolate now, and longingly, yearningly his return is looked for. In vain—in vain—nevermore shall he greet the eyes that watch for him. His name is not among the list of the saved. Among all the thousands who were recorded as saved, wounded or killed, his name can nowhere be found. He is among the "missing"—and the wall and woe goes up from a heart that will not be comforted.

So the wall ascends from many a heart-stone all over the land. "Missing!" The word strikes the heart with a blow, from which, in this life, it recovers not. Perhaps the heavy hoof of the horse trod him to the earth, and he was left unburied; perhaps he perished as a picket in the woods, or in a ravine, or on the hill-top, or by the river side, or fell from the transport into the sea, or was captured by the foe, or fell in the march, or died in the trench. At any rate—no matter how or where he fell—he comes back no more. The boy brother, the fair-haired sister, that used to go gleefully to meet their elder brother as he came home, go to meet him once again, but find him nevermore. Would that he would come back again—but not he is through with the things of earth and the desolate walk the earth as Rachel did, and "will not be comforted because he is not."

We look to the future with hope.—We want to see the day when the tramp of uniformed men, the flash of arms and the beating of drums shall be over, and when records of the missing, the wounded, the dying and the dead of the battle-fields shall cease.

Effects of Spurious Liquors.

"You may depend upon it," said the doctor, "and experience has abundantly proved it, that of ten young men, who from their twentieth to their thirtieth year, drink daily not more than one or two wine-glasses of liquor, more than one half will be dead, and the rest will become prematurely diseased."

"But doctor," said I, "there still are not only drinkers, but even drunkards, who, with all their rum drinking, become old and grey?"

"But these old brutes," he replied, "if you will look at matters in their true light, have robbed themselves not only of their bodily strength, but also of the powers of their mind. Behold their confused, vacant looks, and the trembling of their hands. These individuals form an exception from the consequences of their sins. What does not befal the dram-drinking father, must be endured by his offspring."

Intoxicating liquors is, in all circumstances, poison. Mark this! As a drink it does not serve to allay thirst, but, on the contrary, increases it. It does not afford nourishment, for it has no nourishing properties in it. On the contrary, it evidently weakens the stomach and bowels. It accordingly does not contribute anything to the preservation of health but helps to destroy it. The history of drinkers, if we will observe it a little closely, makes this abundantly manifest. Those among the poorer class, who drink the liquor distilled from corn, potatoes, and rye, have a pale, discolored, sickly countenance. The wealthy, who makes us of cherry brandy, French brandy, and strong imported wines and liquors, have a red, bloated, copper-colored appearance.

"Doctor," said I, "I am of the opinion that the injury resulting from wine and brandy arises from the abuse of them and to this I adhere. It is the abuse that converts them into poison."

"No, not that alone but the alcohol is the poison. With one or two glasses full of pure alcohol you can almost instantly kill a sound, healthy person who is not accustomed to strong drinks. Even when mixed with other substances, alcohol fastens itself upon the system, and causes them gradually to produce their direful effect."

African Villagers.

In well nigh every village we saw men spinning cotton, while others were weaving it into strong cloth, in looms of very simple construction. Both spinning and weaving are very tedious processes. They are anxious to trade. The women were often up all night, grinding their corn to sell to us. One village we passed without halting. The inhabitants followed us, calling upon our guide to return and trade with them. As a girl argument they shouted, "Are we to have it said that white people came from our country and we did not see them?" They are by no means teetotalers. Large quantities of beer are manufactured by them, and they are as fond of it as our people are of whiskey. The chief of a village almost always presented us with a pot of beer.

It is an extraordinary fact, not yet so widely known as it ought to be, that vast land grants are now actually held by French subjects, with the right of introducing one hundred and fifty thousand armed Catholic settlers of the Latin race, Frenchmen or Spaniards, forming a cordon along the Mexican boundary, as a barrier against the Anglo-Saxon horde.